

A new species of *Dysgonia* Hübner (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, Catocalinae) from Sulawesi

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Dysgonia* Hübner, 1823 is described from Sulawesi. This species seems to belong to the *illibata* group of the genus.

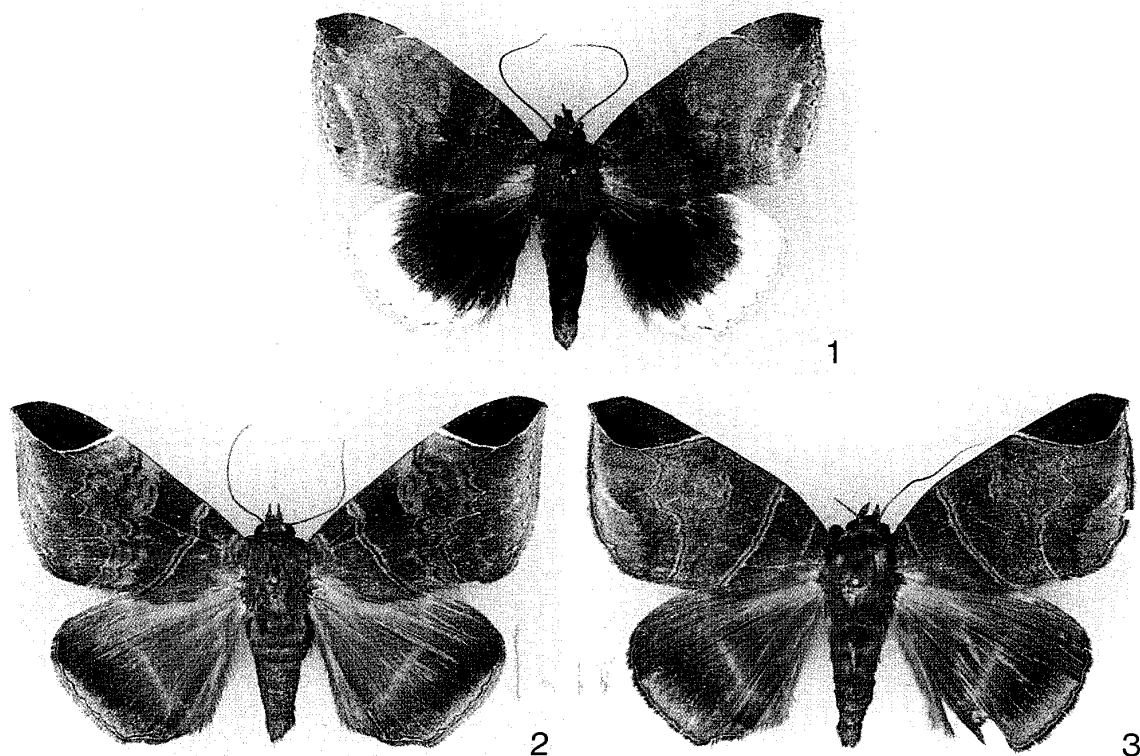
Key words *Dysgonia*, *Dysgonia marginata* sp. n., male genitalia, Sulawesi, taxonomy.

Dysgonia marginata sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

♂ ♀. Length of forewing 31–32 mm, expanse 56–57 mm. A characteristic species having a wide white outer margin on the hindwing.

Head and thorax dark brown, abdomen blackish fuscous above. Forewing broad, with apex a little more protruding; ground color grayish brown with some purplish tinge, somewhat darkened in the basal half; antemedian line brown, edged both sides with pale brown, oblique; orbicular represented by a minute white dot; reniform pale gray; a dark brown line beyond the middle, running obliquely from costa to vein 6 with serrations, then angled, serrate and vertical to hind margin; median line double, brown, filled with whitish gray; postmedian line thin, white, thinly edged both sides with brown, sinuously oblique from costa to vein 6, then weakly incurved to hindmargin with weak serrations; apex diffusely suffused with dark brown; an oblique white hue below apical brown shade to vein 4, and a diffuse, white subterminal band weakly incurved below the middle of cellule 4 to tornus; terminal line thin, black and waved, leaving black dots at the interspaces, and the black dot in cellule 1 conspicuous; cilia whitish with a gray median line across them, and tipped with black in the anterior part. Hindwing black, widely margined with white; terminal line thin, black, waved below vein 6; cilia white with a weak gray transverse line, faintly tipped with black. Underside. Forewing pale grayish brown irrorated with white scales, diffusely ocher beyond middle to subtermen above vein 5, and widely tinged with white around tornus and narrowly white along hindmargin; postmedian line diffuse, pale ocher, excurved beyond cell; subterminal band a series of pale and diffuse ocher spots or lunules between veins, those of cellules 5–7 displaced; cilia pale gray with a dark basal line and a thin and faint dark transverse apical line. Hindwing pale grayish brown irrorated with white, its tornal area widely tinged with white; median line brown, penetrating a series of ill-defined whitish ocher spots or lunules; a subterminal series of ill-defined whitish ocher spots, penetrated by a thin and diffuse brown line; cilia pale gray with dark basal and apical transverse lines.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4). Uncus moderately long, tapered, medially weakly ridged, with a prominent dorsal process near the base and a roundish tip; sclerotized structure below uncus laterally bulging and continuing to a dorsal sclerite of the anellus, with its base wide and stout, laterally protruding triangularly; tegumen narrow and high; valva membranous, oval, with its dorsobasal lobe enlarged, heavily sclerotized and serrately margined, its ventrocaudal part triangularly protruding; ventrobasal process of valva thin and long; juxta of fused narrow and elongated ribs; saccus shallow. Aedeagus strongly curved, caudal part gradually



Figs 1-3. *Dysgonia* spp. 1. *D. marginata* sp. nov., holotype ♂, Sulawesi, Tambusisi. 2. *D. illibata* (Fabricius), ♂, Philippines, Negros I., Mt Tindug. 3. *D. eclipsifera* (Hampson), Philippines, Mindanao I., Mt Busa.

narrowed, minutely scobinated; vesica partly granulated or clothed with minute dents.

Holotype. ♂ (Fig. 1), Sulawesi, Tambusisi, 1997, will be deposited in the collection of Laboratory of Insect Systematics, National Institute of Agro-Environmental Sciences, Tsukuba. Paratypes. 3 ♀, Sulawesi, Sanpuraga, 1,500 m, vii. 1986, in my collection.

Distribution. Sulawesi.

Remarks. In the *illibata* group of the genus, four species have so far been known: *D. illibata* (Fabricius, 1775) (Fig. 2), *D. prisca* (Walker, 1858), *D. serratilinea* (Bethune-Baker, 1906) and *D. eclipsifera* (Hampson, 1918) (Fig. 3) (Gaede, 1938; Robinson, 1975; Holloway, 1979). They are generally large in the genus, and the forewing pattern is characterized as follows: the ground color is brown, a pale reniform is present, a dark fuscous apical mark is conspicuous, all the basic transverse lines (subbasal, antemedian, median, postmedian lines) are normally seen, with the interspace between median and postmedian lines never darkened, and the areas beyond antemedian line or before median line never paler, and the subterminal band is represented by a diffuse pale shade. The hindwing is grayish brown with a pale median line, and the termen is diffusely tinged with gray below apex. By these features, the genus *Pindara* Moore, 1885 (type species: *Noctua illibata* Fabricius, 1775) has often been used for this group (e. g. Holloway, 1976; Sugi, 1982), but the male genitalia are within the somewhat wider extent of varieties from species to species now referred to *Parallelia* Hübner, 1818 (e. g. Holloway, 1979) or *Dysgonia* Hübner, 1823 (e. g. Poole, 1989; Sugi, 1992; Edwards, 1996). The present new species is very unique in having the white-margined hindwing and in lacking



Figs 4-6. Male genitalia of *Dysgonia* spp. 4. *D. marginata* sp. nov., holotype, Sulawesi, Tambusisi. 5. *D. illibata* (Fabricius), Taiwan, Nantou, Lushan Spa. 6. *D. eclipsifera* (Hampson), Philippines, Mindanao I., Mt Busa.

the forewing apical brown marking, but it seems to belong to the *illibata* group from the viewpoint of other similarities in the forewing pattern.

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摘 要

スラウエシ産アシプトクチバ属の1新種 (吉本 浩)

Dysgonia marginata sp. n. をスラウエシより記載した。後翅外縁が幅広く白色を呈するので、同属の他種と容易に区別できる。前翅の斑紋パターンから見ると、東南アジアに広く分布し、日本でも南西諸島で得られることのあるツマムラサキクチバ *D. illibata* (Fabricius) やその近縁種などと同じグループに属するものと考えられる。

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